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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/008,766	11/07/2001	Robert H. Mimlitch III	50097-00003PT	9188
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FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. 5000 BANK ONE CENTER 1717 MAIN STREET DALLAS, TX 75201			FERGUSON, MICHAEL P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3679	

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/008,766	MIMLITCH ET AL.
	Examiner Michael P. Ferguson	Art Unit 3679

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-46 and 48-79 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13,14,19,41,60-66 and 73-79 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12,15-18,20-40,42-46,48-59 and 67-72 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 November 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 2 (line 2) recites "that complies with EIA-310 standards". It is unclear as to what is positively claimed, as it is unclear as to what EIA-310 standards values are, and as standards frequently change.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-12, 16-18, 23-27, 30-36, 38-40, 44-46, 48-58 and 67-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jensen et al. (US 6,220,456).

As to claim 1, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member capable of converting a two-post equipment rack, comprising:

a vertical support member **20** having a first lateral end, a second lateral end, a first longitudinal end, and a second longitudinal end;

an equipment attachment means **30** coupled to the first lateral end, the equipment attachment means defining a supporting point for a load, the equipment attachment means being further adapted to secure to a load (via the hole in flange **30**); and

means **22** for securing the coupling member to the two-post equipment rack (Figures 1-3).

As to claim 2, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a supporting point emulates a vertical upright in a four-post equipment rack (Figure 2).

As to claim 3, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein an equipment attachment means **30** is a flange (Figure 3).

As to claim 4, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a load comprises a sliding assembly (load **12** is slid onto the coupling member; Figure 2).

As to claim 5, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a load comprises a cable management arm (inherently, cables are attached to load **12**; Figure 6).

As to claim 6, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a load comprises electronic equipment (Figure 2).

As to claim 7, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member comprising a first torsion member **30** coupled to a vertical support member **20** at a first longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 8, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member comprising a second torsion member **22** coupled to a vertical support member **20** at a second longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 9, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein means **22** for securing the coupling member to the two-post rack comprises a rack attachment flange **22** coupled to a second lateral end of the vertical support member (a second lateral end is defined by flange **22**; Figure 3).

As to claim 10, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein the coupling member is adapted to be mounted adjacent to other coupling members and to be supported by adjacent coupling members (adjacent coupling members **20** vertically rest upon each other; thus supporting adjacent coupling members; Figure 1).

As to claim 11, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member comprising a coupling feature **30,22** (individual surfaces of flanges **30,22**; Figure 3).

As to claim 12, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a coupling feature **30,22** is attached to (the surface of) a first torsion member **30** and on (the surface of) a second torsion member **22** (Figure 3).

As to claim 16, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a rack attachment flange **22** is adapted to provide a load transfer path from a vertical support member **20** to the two-post equipment rack (Figure 2).

As to claim 17, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a rack-attachment flange **22** is in a preloading configuration (Figure 3).

As to claim 18, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein the pre-loading configuration is provided by a rack attachment flange **22** being secured to a vertical support member **20** at an acute angle (Figure 5).

As to claim 23, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a first torsion member **30** is substantially perpendicularly coupled to a vertical support member **20** at the first longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 24, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a second torsion member **22** is substantially perpendicularly coupled to a vertical support member **20** at the second longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 25, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein the coupling member is formed in increments of one modular unit in height (Figure 1).

As to claim 26, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a vertical support member **20** is provided with an opening **28** thereon (Figure 3).

As to claim 27, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein an opening **28** is adapted to provide ventilation (Figure 2).

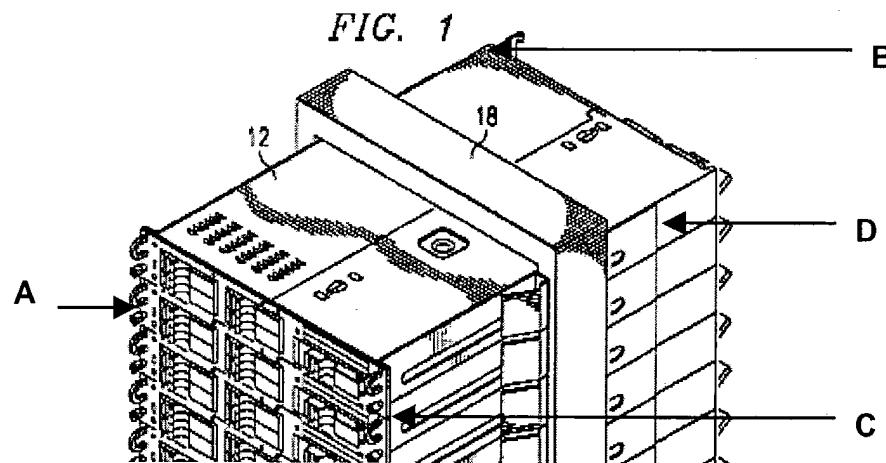
As to claim 30, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a second torsion member **22** terminates at a point prior to an equipment attachment means **30**, forming a gap therein (Figure 3).

As to claim 31, Jensen discloses a modified two-post rack, comprising:
a first vertical post **16** having a first side and a second side;
a second vertical post **16** having a first side and a second side, said second vertical post being coupled to the first post via a base **14**;

a first coupling member **20** coupled at a lateral end to (a second lateral end is defined by flange **22**), and independently extending substantially horizontally outward from, the first post, the first coupling member replicating a post in a four-post equipment rack; and

a second coupling member **20** coupled at a lateral end to (a second lateral end is defined by flange **22**), and independently extending substantially horizontally outward from, the second post, the second coupling member replicating a post in the four-post equipment rack (Figures 1-3).

As to claim 32, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post rack comprising:
a third coupling member **20** coupled to and independently extending substantially horizontally outward from a first post; and
a fourth coupling member **20** coupled to and independently extending substantially horizontally outward from a second post, first, second, third and fourth coupling members each substantially replicating a different vertical upright **A,B,C,D** (Figure 1 reprinted with annotations below) in a four-post equipment rack (Figure 1).



As to claim 33, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post equipment rack wherein a first coupling member **20** comprises:

a vertical support member **20** having a first lateral end, a second lateral end, a first longitudinal end, and a second longitudinal end;

an equipment attachment flange **30** coupled to the first lateral end, the equipment attachment flange being adapted to emulate a vertical upright in a four-post equipment rack, the equipment attachment flange being further adapted to secure to a load; and

a rack attachment flange **22** coupled to the second lateral end of the vertical support (Figure 3).

As to claim 34, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post rack wherein a first coupling member comprises:

a first torsion member **30** coupled to a vertical support member **20** at the first longitudinal end; and

a second torsion member **22** coupled to the vertical support member at the second longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 35, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post equipment rack wherein a first coupling member comprises a coupling feature **30,22** (individual surfaces of flanges **30,22**) on (the surface of) a first torsion member **30** and on (the surface of) a second torsion member **22** (Figure 3).

As to claim 36, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a modified two-post equipment rack wherein a first coupling member is adapted to be supported by adjacent vertical

coupling members (adjacent coupling members **20** vertically rest upon each other; thus supporting adjacent coupling members; Figure 1).

As to claim 38, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post equipment rack comprising a rack attachment flange **22** being adapted to provide a load transfer path from a vertical support member **20** to the two-post equipment rack (Figure 2).

As to claim 39, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post equipment rack comprising a rack attachment flange **22** being in a pre-loading configuration (Figure 3).

As to claim 40, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post equipment rack wherein a pre-loading configuration comprises a rack attachment flange **22** being secured to a vertical support member **20** at an acute angle (Figure 5).

As to claim 44, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post equipment rack comprising a first torsion member **30** substantially perpendicularly coupled to a vertical support member **20** at a first longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 45, Jensen et al. discloses a modified two-post equipment rack comprising a second torsion member **22** substantially perpendicularly coupled to a vertical support member **22** at a second longitudinal end (Figure 11).

As to claim 46, Jensen et al. discloses a method for converting a two-post equipment rack to support four-post loads, comprising:

coupling independent four-post replicating mounting points on the two-post equipment rack, wherein the mounting points comprise two independent coupling members **20**, the four-post replicating mounting points being adapted to support the four-post loads and each coupling member adapted to support the four-post loads at a

first lateral end and to attach to only one respective post at a second lateral end (a second lateral end is defined by flange **22**; Figures 1-3).

As to claim 48, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein four-post replicating mounting points comprise four coupling members **20**.

As to claim 49, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein one of four-post replicating mounting points comprise:

a vertical support member **20** having a first lateral end, a second lateral end, a first longitudinal end, and a second longitudinal end,

an equipment attachment flange **30** coupled to the first lateral end, the equipment attachment flange being adapted to emulate a vertical upright in a four-post equipment rack, the equipment attachment flange being further adapted to secure to a load; and

a rack attachment flange **22** coupled to the second lateral end of the vertical support member (Figure 2).

As to claim 50, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein one of four-post replicating mounting points further comprise:

a first torsion member **30** coupled to a vertical support member **20** at the first longitudinal end; and

a second torsion member **22** coupled to the vertical support member at the second longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 51, Jensen et al. discloses a method for adapting a two-post equipment rack to support four-post loads, comprising:

coupling a first coupling member **20** to a first post **16**; and

coupling a second coupling member **20** to a second post **16**, wherein the first coupling member and the second coupling member emulate two of the four posts in a four-post rack with each emulated post defining a supporting point for a load (via the hole in flange **30**); and

wherein the two-post equipment rack provides the remaining two posts in the four-post rack (Figures 1-3).

As to claim 52, Jensen et al. discloses a method for adapting a two-post equipment rack to support four-post loads, comprising:

coupling a first coupling member **20** to a first post **16**;

coupling a second coupling member **20** to a second post **16**;

coupling a third coupling member **20** to a first post **16** substantially planar to and substantially parallel to a first coupling member **20**;

coupling a fourth coupling member **20** to a second post **16** substantially planar to and substantially parallel to the third coupling member; and

wherein each of the coupling members emulate one respective post **A,B,C,D** in a four-post rack, with each emulate post defining a supporting point for a load (via the hole in flange **30**; Figure 1).

As to claim 53, Jensen et al. discloses a method where a first coupling member comprises:

a vertical support member **20** having a first lateral end, a second lateral end, a first longitudinal end, and a second longitudinal end;

an equipment attachment flange **30** coupled to the first lateral end, the equipment

attachment flange being adapted to emulate a vertical upright in a four-post equipment rack, the equipment attachment flange being further adapted to secure to a load; and a rack attachment flange **22** coupled to the second lateral end of the vertical support member (Figure 3).

As to claim 54, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein a first coupling member further comprises:

a first torsion member **30** coupled to a vertical support member **20** at the first longitudinal end; and

a second torsion member **22** coupled to the vertical support member at the second longitudinal end (Figure 3).

As to claim 55, Jensen et al. discloses a method comprising securing a load to a vertical support member **20** of a first and a second coupling member (Figure 2).

As to claim 56, Jensen et al. discloses a method comprising securing a load to a vertical support member **20** of a first, a second, a third and a fourth coupling member (Figure 1).

As to claim 57, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein a load comprises a slide assembly (load **12** is slid onto the coupling member; Figure 2).

As to claim 58, Jensen et al. discloses a method comprising:
securing a fifth coupling member **20** to a first post **16**; and
securing a sixth coupling member **20** to a second post **16** (Figure 1).

As to claim 67, Jensen et al. discloses an equipment support device for two-post rack systems, comprising:

rack attachment means **22**;
an equipment attachment means **30** coupled to the rack attachment means; and
a coupling feature (surface of rack attachment means **22**) for connecting the support device to adjacent equipment support devices (adjacent support devices **20** rest upon each other; thus adjacent support devices are connected to one another; Figure 1).

As to claim 68, Jensen et al. discloses a method for racking a device having a four-post rack-mounting configuration to a two-post rack system, the method comprising:

installing a two-post to four-post adapter **20** on the two-post rack system, the two post to four-post adapter operable to support a device having a four-post rack-mounting configuration; and

mounting the device to the two-post to four-post adapter (Figures 1-3).

As to claim 69, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein installing includes coupling the two-post to four-post adapter **20** to the two-post rack system (Figure 2).

As to claim 70, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein coupling includes bolting a two post to four-post adapter **20** to the two-post rack system (Figure 2).

As to claim 71, Jensen et al. discloses a method wherein a two-post to four-post adapter **20** includes at least two coupling members **20** (Figure 2).

As to claim 72, Jensen et al. discloses a system for racking a device having a four-post rack-mounting configuration to a two-post rack system, the system comprising:

means **22** for installing a two-post to four-post adapter **20** on the two-post rack system, the two-post to four-post adapter operable to support a device **12** having a four-post rack mounting configuration; and

means **30** for mounting the device to the two-post to four-post adapter (Figures 1-3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jensen et al.

As to claim 22, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein first **30** and second **22** torsion members are have terminating portions formed at right angle relative to a vertical support member **22** (Figure 3).

Jensen et al. fails to disclose a coupling member wherein first and second torsion members are have terminating portions formed at an obtuse angle relative to a vertical support member.

The applicant is reminded that a change in the shape of a prior art device is a design consideration within the skill of the art. In re Dailey, 357 F.2d 669, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1966). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a coupling member as disclosed by

Jensen et al. to have first and second torsion members are have terminating portions formed at an obtuse angle relative to a vertical support member as such practice is a design consideration within the skill of the art.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 15, 20, 21, 28, 29, 37, 42, 43 and 59 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
8. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

As to claim 15, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a coupling member wherein a coupling feature is adapted to secure to other coupling members adjacent thereto.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a coupling member as disclosed by Jensen et al. to have the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 20, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a coupling member having an outwardly extending portion on a first torsion member, wherein the first torsion member further includes a lower flange end on the outwardly extending portion adapted to provide a pivot point for load support.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a coupling member as disclosed by Jensen et al. to

have the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 21, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a coupling member having an outwardly extending portion on a second torsion member, wherein the second torsion member further includes a lower flange end on an outwardly extending portion adapted to provide a pivot point for load support.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a coupling member as disclosed by Jensen et al. to have the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 28, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a coupling member wherein an opening provides tie-points for securement of cables thereto.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a coupling member as disclosed by Jensen et al. to have the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 29, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a coupling member wherein a first torsion member terminates at a point prior to an equipment attachment means, forming a gap therein.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a coupling member as disclosed by Jensen et al. to

have the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 37, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a modified two-post equipment rack wherein a coupling feature is adapted to secure to coupling members adjacent thereto.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a rack as disclosed by Jensen et al. to have any of the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 42, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a modified two-post equipment rack comprising a first torsion member having a lower flange end adapted to provide a pivot point for load support.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a modified two-post equipment rack as disclosed by Jensen et al. to have the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 43, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a modified two-post equipment rack comprising a second torsion member having a lower flange end adapted to provide a pivot point for load support.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a modified two-post equipment rack as disclosed by Jensen et al. to have the above mentioned elements as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

As to claim 59, Jensen et al. fails to disclose a method comprising coupling a first coupling member to a fifth coupling member.

It would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify a method as disclosed by Jensen et al. to comprise the above mentioned step as there is no motivation for making such modifications.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4, 9, 67, 68 and 72 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As to claim 1, Attorney argues that:

Jensen et al. does not disclose a coupling member comprising *an equipment attachment means coupled to a first lateral end, the equipment attachment means defining a supporting point for a load*.

Examiner does not agree. As to claim 1, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member having an equipment attachment means **30** coupled to the first lateral end, the equipment attachment means defining a supporting point for a load (via the hole in flange **30**; Figures 1-3).

As to claim 4, Attorney argues that:

Jensen et al. does not disclose a coupling member *wherein a load comprises a sliding assembly*.

Examiner does not agree. As to claim 4, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein a load comprises a sliding assembly (load **12** is slid onto the coupling member; Figure 2).

As to claim 9, Attorney argues that:

Jensen et al. does not disclose a coupling member wherein means for securing the coupling member to the two-post rack *comprises a rack attachment flange coupled to a second lateral end of the vertical support member.*

Examiner does not agree. As to claim 9, Jensen et al. discloses a coupling member wherein means **22** for securing the coupling member to the two-post rack comprises a rack attachment flange **22** coupled to a second lateral end of the vertical support member (a second lateral end is defined by flange **22**; Figure 3).

As to claim 67, Attorney argues that:

Jensen et al. does not disclose an equipment support device comprising a *coupling feature for connecting the support device to adjacent equipment support devices.*

Examiner does not agree. As to claim 67, Jensen et al. discloses an equipment support device having a coupling feature (surface of rack attachment means **22**) for connecting the support device to adjacent equipment support devices (adjacent support devices **20** rest upon each other; thus adjacent support devices are connected to one another; Figure 1).

As to claim 68, Attorney argues that:

Jensen et al. does not disclose a method *for racking a device having a four-post rack-mounting configuration to a two-post rack system.*

Examiner does not agree. As to claim 68, Jensen et al. discloses a method for racking a device **12** having a four-post rack-mounting configuration to a two-post rack system (Figures 1-3).

As to claim 72, Attorney argues that:

Jensen et al. does not disclose a system *for racking a device having a four-post rack-mounting configuration to a two-post rack system.*

Examiner does not agree. As to claim 72, Jensen et al. discloses a method for racking a device **12** having a four-post rack-mounting configuration to a two-post rack system (Figures 1-3).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael P. Ferguson whose telephone number is (703)308-8591. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached on (703)308-2686. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


MPF
04/30/04



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